

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY

China

25X1

DATE DISTR. *22 Apr 53*

SUBJECT

Medical Research and Development

NO OF PAGES 4

PLACE ACQUIRED

25X1

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED BY SOURCE

25X1

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 10, SECTIONS 783 AND 784 OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS BELOW ALL APPLY TO THE COMMUNIST-OCCUPIED MAINLAND OF CHINA

1. Q What is your opinion of the quality of Chinese medical research and development?

A SOURCE A. The quality of Chinese medical research through 1948 was very poor. Due to World War II and the subsequent civil war, all activities including research were relegated as minor considerations and a policy of "war efforts first" was stressed; furthermore medical research was never encouraged by the Chinese Nationalist Government.

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTION

<i>M/OSI/EN</i>											
-----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SECURITY INFORMATION

- 2 -

The existing medical colleges were interested primarily during this time in training practitioners. I do not mean to imply that there was no research work at all but instead, that with all the limitations in equipment, financial support, etc, the achievements were practically negligible. If any scientific research work was given more than a minor consideration, it was in the field of agriculture.

SOURCE B. Due to the lack of equipment, adequate financial support, and sufficient personnel, there was not much medical research to speak of in China during the time that I was there. However the quality of the little that was done, was usually excellent.

2. Q What were the primary trends in medical research and development from 1940 through 1948 and how has this trend been changed, if so, since 1948?

A SOURCE A. Prior to 1948 the only sizable medical research institutions were the Peking Medical School and the newly founded Medical Research Department in the National Academy of Science at Shanghai. The head of the latter institution was Dr. Ling Ko-sheng, a physiologist. This Medical Research Department held a position in the National Academy similar to that of the Department of Zoology, the Department of Botany and a few others. The purpose of this Medical Research Department was to perform research on anti-biotics such as the substances from the blue mold of citrus fruits, and surgical research such as wound healing. Since 1948, according publications, professional rumors and hearsay, I have been lead to believe that the Chinese Communist Government has paid much more attention to that medical research relating to national defense such as military medical branches. During 1952 the "Red" Government reorganized all of the colleges and universities in order to concentrate their "man-power", and as a result some colleges were eliminated from the parent university which in turn was then allowed to expand along only certain special lines. For example, the National University of Chekiang had a rather good foundation of natural sciences, but in the reorganization the Biology Department was transferred to Shanghai University (Fu-Tan University). Dr. C.C Tan, formerly professor in the Biology Department of Chekiang University and later the dean of the College of Natural Science, is now at Fu-Tan University, and stated in 1952 that his department has a group of over 20 personnel. I have no idea as to what type of research they are performing. Of course, Dr Tan had to give up his genetics research when the Communists took over. Since the entire field of genetics has been condemned by them as reactionary and all former friends and colleagues of mine in the field of genetics have been liquidated, for that reason, and in spite of my intense desire to aid my people and my country, I can never return to China until it has been "liberated". The Medical College of Chekiang University was transferred to the Chekiang Provincial Medical College. Similar transfers and reorganizations are known to have occurred all over the country. A new Department of Experimental Biology was established at the National Academy of Science (Ko-Sho-Yuan) after the Communist Regime took over; this new department is considered one of the strongest of the National Academy and contains some of the top biologists of China, such as Professor Sitgan Pai* and Professor T L Lo*. Whether or not this department also performs research in the medical field is not known to me, however, I would not consider it unlikely.

SOURCE B. The primary trends in medical research in China through 1948 were always directed along the line of preventive measures against infectious diseases, vaccine production, and other public health problems. Some research studies were also performed on Chinese herb medicines of known therapeutic values, i.e., the extraction and analysis of the active agents, and their pharmacologicals. I have no information regarding any change of emphasis since 1948.

3. Q Who has been responsible for the policies governing medical research and development? How is this research supported, financially?

A SOURCE A. There was no individual, special organization, or agency controlling medical research and development from a policy standpoint during the Nationalist Government administration. Research workers had a difficult time struggling for a livelihood and, in addition, were compelled to attempt research work with out-dated facilities. Apparently, from the information which I gave in paragraph two of question two above, the Communist Regime is responsible for all policies, etc, etc.

*

ILLEGIB

- 3 -

SOURCE B. During the Nationalist administration the head of the Research Department of a college or university or the director of the research institute was responsible for the policies of that installation regarding research; in official and government facilities and installations, the director still was responsible for research policy but was required, of course, to meet the rules, regulations, and those policies outlined by the Ministry of Health.

4. Q What descriptive details can you provide re institutions or specific areas which would most likely be used for medical research experiments?

A SOURCE B. I have no descriptive details; however, Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping, Canton, Changsha, Chengtu, Mukden, Changchun, Dairen and Harbin are practical areas which might be best suitable for medical research experiments. At the present time Shanghai, Peiping and those places in Manchuria (Mukden, Changchun, Dairen, and Harbin) are probably the most important of those places mentioned.

5. Q What is the professional background and competency of the present medical research scientist?

A SOURCE A. Unless present personnel include new Soviet-trained researchers, the top-flight research medical research scientists are those who receive their graduate or higher training in western countries.

SOURCE B. Those personnel of which I have knowledge for the most part are quite competent since the majority are educated and trained in the US or Europe. I do not know the competency of those Japanese personnel who are now probably employed in the Mukden and Changchun areas.

6. Q What is presently being done to insure future supply of medical research scientists? How does the educational training for these potentials compare with that received in previous years?

A SOURCE A. Due to the increasing needs of medical service personnel, the Chinese Communist Government had cut the training of medical students from six years to three years. I presume that a conceivable result is a decrease in quality and capabilities of available physicians and further that these personnel cannot possibly know very much about research; I therefore doubt that the Communists are making special efforts to train medical research workers. A sheer guess on my part is that the "Reds" simply select the graduates from colleges and train them thereafter.

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS BELOW ALL APPLY TO TAIWAN

7. Q How adequate is present day medical education under the Nationalist Government on Taiwan?

A SOURCE B. Present day medical education is believed adequate for undergraduate (only) training, at least as far as quality is concerned if not also for quantity.

8. Q Where are the major medical facilities located?

A SOURCE B. Mostly in Taipei, Taiwan.

9. Q What is the adequacy of medical care, equipment and supplies, and personnel?

A SOURCE B. Medical care is adequate, but equipment and supplies are insufficient. The medical personnel are adequate both in number and as far as training is concerned.

10. Q Are any pharmaceutical or biological products manufactured locally?

A SOURCE B. Only vaccines, anti-toxins and simple drugs are manufactured locally.

- 4 -

11. Q What are the laws regarding compulsory military medical service? What are the physical standards of fitness and deferment?

A SOURCE B. During World War II all medical graduates were required to perform military medical service for one or two year periods. I am led to believe that a certain amount of compulsory service is also required in Taiwan at the present time. Persons with physical disabilities are exempted. Those who are considered essential to teaching and research programs are also deferred.

- end -

25X1X

Approved For Release 2002/08/07 : CIA-RDP82-00047R000200680002-2

Approved For Release 2002/08/07 : CIA-RDP82-00047R000200680002-2